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# Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: April 9, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APRIL 1, 1948

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	CONDITION APRIL 1			PRODUCTION		
	Average:	1947	1948	Average	1947	Indicated
	1937-46:			1937-46	1947	Apr. 1, 1948
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Winter wheat.....	1/12.4	1/5.7	1/12.6	688,606	1,067,970	860,521
Rye.....	81	88	89	--	--	--
Pasture.....	79	79	83	--	--	--
CITRUS FRUITS 2/:				Average	1946	Indicated
				1936-45		1947
				Thousand boxes		
Oranges & Tangerines	--	--	--	86,678	113,680	113,860
Grape fruit.....	--	--	--	44,593	59,520	60,860
Lemons.....	--	--	--	12,186	13,760	12,200

## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

CROP	Average 1937-46		1947		1948	
	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000
	3/	bushels	3/	bushels	3/	bushels
Corn for grain.....	46.7	1,119,718	43.2	1,276,329	39.4	849,198
Wheat.....	21.7	196,026	12.1	139,851	18.8	256,533
Oats.....	37.0	429,492	35.6	532,895	33.8	410,644
Barley.....	4/30.4	4/ 98,736	25.4	66,531	24.6	68,696
Rye.....	4/33.0	4/ 12,669	9.0	1,700	17.1	4,434
Soybeans.....	--	--	12.7	25,475	18.0	32,647

## MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1947	1948	Average	1947	1948
	1937-46			1937-46		
	Million pounds			Millions		
February.....	7,888	8,456	8,219	3,927	4,806	4,723
March.....	9,196	9,809	9,273	5,537	6,157	6,093
Jan.-Mar. Incl.....	25,310	27,154	25,846	12,780	15,521	15,154

1/Not harvested for grain (percent). 2/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. 3/Percent of previous year's crop. 4/Short-time average.

APPROVED:

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

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## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF APRIL 1, 1948

Farm activities lagged in much of the country during March, but were increasing in early April. Progress of the season varied from 2 or 3 weeks late for some activities in such widely separated areas as the South Atlantic and Pacific Northwest, to about normal in Iowa, portions adjacent to the Great Lakes, and in Kentucky. Snow cover had disappeared from all but the northernmost farming areas. Fall-sown grains, meadows and pastures were "greening" up to northern border States and showing encouraging prospects. Spring seeding was getting under way a little late in some Northern sections and was seriously delayed in the South. Peaches in the South suffered some damage from frost in late March, but for most tree fruits progress is satisfactory.

Winter wheat production prospects have improved and the current estimate of 861 million bushels is 22 million above the December 1 forecast. Wheat wintered well in virtually all localities, as snow cover was usually present for protection when low temperatures occurred. In the Great Plains area late seeded fields still face hazards in that the root system is underdeveloped and growth is small. This wheat will be vulnerable to hot, dry summer weather, as it will reach maturity later than usual. But growers regard it as promising a crop worth harvesting and to date only a small portion of such acreage has been plowed up. Damage by soil blowing in parts of Oklahoma and New Mexico was serious in local areas, less serious in adjacent portions of Kansas and Texas, and slight in Nebraska. Soil moisture is generally satisfactory in wheat areas, the chief exception being in northwest Texas.

Farm stocks of wheat remained relatively high, as marketing from farms slowed down with price declines and was hindered by bad road conditions. Current farm stocks of 257 million bushels indicate a record movement of 1,149 million bushels of wheat from farms since harvest. Stocks this year are nearly double last year's small total on farms. Rye stocks of 4.4 million bushels were larger than on April 1 of the past 2 years, but only about one-third of the average in years when production was larger. Farm stocks of 32.6 million bushels of soybeans, though larger than on April 1 of the past 3 years, are slightly below the 1943-47 average for this date. Relatively small stocks of feed grains remain on farms as a result of relatively heavy feeding. Disappearance from farms of about 26 million tons since January 1 is smaller than in this quarter of any of the past 6 years, however, partly because of the smaller livestock and poultry numbers. Current supplies on farms per animal unit are the lowest for this date in the past 10 years, except in 1944 and are about one-fifth less than the average of those 10 years.

During the first half of March the weather was cold, with a severe wave extending to the Rio Grande. But in the latter half of the month temperatures were well above normal in all portions except the West. For the month average temperatures were above normal in the eastern half of the country, near normal in the Great Plains and southern Mountain area, but below normal in northern Mountain and Pacific coastal areas. Precipitation for the month was normal or above in most of the country. One exception was a triangular area extending from Minnesota and Nebraska westward across the Dakotas, eastern Wyoming, Montana and southern Washington, but even here soil moisture is mostly ample. Precipitation was below normal also in the Southwest from Texas to southern California, in the western part of which area soil moisture is critically short. South Atlantic and Gulf areas continued to receive copious rains, at some points four times normal. Rain and snow up to twice normal fell in the southern Great Plains wheat area. Snow cover



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had virtually disappeared, except in parts of New England, the northern parts of North Central States and in the western Mountains. The ground in most sections was not frozen to usual depths and as the snow melted the soil absorbed the water with little run-off. Floods were limited in extent. The snow pack in western Mountains increased during March and irrigation water supplies approach or exceed average in most sections, except in Arizona, Nevada and California where the shortage will be critical.

Vegetation had made satisfactory progress up to April 1. Pasture condition, at 83 percent, indicates favorable grazing prospects. This April 1 condition has been exceeded only in the mild springs of 1945 and 1946, during the past 18 years. Pastures are rated poor in waterlogged parts of the Southeast where some are too soft to permit grazing and in the dry Southwest, particularly California. The extended feeding period this spring has resulted in local shortages of roughage, especially where transportation between farms was a problem. Meadows wintered very well and are ready for good growth when weather becomes warmer. Western ranges are slow in starting, but show good prospects, except in the dry area from central Texas to California. Livestock have wintered well, but with more than average shrink. Supplemental feeding was necessary during March.

Oats in Oklahoma and Texas were severely damaged by freezing in March and the season there has been adverse for spring seeding. In California the dry season has affected both oats and barley. In other States where these crops are fall-sown, the condition is reported fair to good. But farmers were unable to seed intended acreages and in the South may not be able to augment them with desired spring seedings. In this case there may be a shift to later crops, particularly sorghums in the Southwest. Rye condition, at 89 percent, has been exceeded only once on April 1 in the past 25 years, and is rather uniform over the country.

Milk production per cow was the highest for any March, except in 1947, but milkcow numbers were lower than at any time since the fall of 1939. As a result the total quantity of milk was less than in any March since 1941. Milk cows were still on winter rations throughout most of the country, although pastures were contributing an increasing proportion of feed in southern areas. Egg production held up to a point 10 percent above average for March, and only one percent less than in March 1947, when there were 2 percent more layers on farms. But chicks and young chickens on farms April 1 numbered nearly one-fourth less than a year ago and 12 percent below average. This tends to bear out farmers' intentions of buying 20 percent less baby chicks than last year.

Uncertain prospects in California, producer of about half of the country's fruit and nut tonnage, dominate the current situation. The long drought there was temporarily relieved by good March rains, but more rain in April and early May will be necessary for satisfactory development of fruits and nuts. Conditions are generally favorable in other major Western fruit States. March freezes in the South seriously damaged peaches in several important areas. Prospects on April 1 were for about average crops of apples and sour cherries. The 1948-49 citrus crop was progressing favorably, except for effects of the drought in Arizona and California. Planting early potatoes in the South was delayed by wet field conditions to the extent that growers could not plant the intended acreage. California growers planted a near record acreage, however, and fields are in excellent condition. A tonnage of commercial truck crops for spring harvest about 4 percent less than that of 1947, but 12 percent above average, is indicated on the basis of partial information available. Production may be only slightly less than last year, however, because of higher yields in prospect.

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WINTER WHEAT: Production in 1948 of 860,521,000 bushels of winter wheat is indicated by April 1 reported condition of the crop, moisture conditions to date and other factors affecting abandonment and yield per seeded acre. This current prospect compares with last year's record winter wheat crop of 1,067,970,000 bushels and the 10-year average of 688 million bushels. The indicated yield of 14.7 bushels per seeded acre is the lowest since 1943, and compares with 18.4 bushels last year and the average of 14.6 bushels. Anticipated loss of acreage from winter-killing is very low in all sections of the United States except the southern Great Plains. Because of the heavy loss indicated in that area abandonment and diversion for the United States is expected to be 12.6 percent of the seeded acreage, compared with 5.7 percent last year and a 10-year average of 12.4 percent.

A larger acreage of winter wheat is in doubt as to final outcome than in any year since the spring of 1940. This acreage is in the southern half of the Great Plains from Kansas through Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico. Late November and December rains broke last fall's dry spell that lasted until past the usual date for completion of seeding. More than usual snow fell through the winter months, adding to the top soil moisture supply. The snow furnished protection from subnormal winter temperatures for that area and kept wind damage to a minimum excepting in some sections of lighter soils with less moisture and snow protection. On sandy soils in New Mexico and in localized areas of Oklahoma and central and western Kansas winter wheat was damaged by high winds and soil-blowing in late March and the first few days of April. Even with the improved top soil moisture situation, however, the crop in the southwest still has to overcome the handicaps of a very late start, uneven stands resulting from very dry seed beds at planting and germination time, and less subsoil moisture than a year ago. In sections of Nebraska, where wheat was seeded in dry soil last fall, prospects were improved by winter moisture. Colorado's moisture and growing situation continue favorable.

Wheat in the north and east central States came through the winter in very good condition. Most of the crop was planted under very good conditions as to moisture and timeliness of planting, but late planted acreage made little growth before winter set in. There was good snow cover for protection from low temperatures. Wheat is greening up but is starting a little late, due to the cold spring.

Acreage planted to wheat in nearly all of the south Atlantic and south Central States was short of that intended early in the fall because of continuous rains and wet fields. But that which was planted came through the winter in good condition, moisture is ample, and although growth was retarded by the cold season wheat is making good growth now. Wheat is still dormant and mostly under snow in Montana and most of Idaho. In Washington and Oregon conditions are uniformly good but growth of wheat is backward because of the cold March. California's situation is the poorest in years because of the severe winter drought. Rainfall there since mid-March brought some relief, but came too late for any material recovery.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of wheat on farms April 1, 1948 are estimated at 256,533,000 bushels, the largest for the date since 1943.

A year ago farm stocks totalled 139,851,000 bushels and the 1937-46 April 1 average is 196,026,000 bushels. Present stocks are 18.8 percent of the 1947 production compared with 12.1 percent of the 1946 crop on farms a year ago and the 10-year average of 21.7 percent.



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Only in Minnesota, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California of the main wheat producing States were farm stocks of wheat on April 1 smaller than a year ago. In the North Central States farm stocks were nearly double those of a year ago and in the South Central States they were more than four times as large. Over two-thirds of the Nation's farms stocks of wheat on April 1 were held in the six States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. These States have 176.5 million bushels compared with 78.8 million bushels on hand April 1 a year earlier.

The movement from farms of 171,087,000 bushels between January 1 and April 1 this year was smaller than the record movement of 225,943,000 bushels for the same period a year ago but the second largest of record. The record large movement from farms during the first half of the marketing year, and the break in prices after January 1 were factors that reduced the movement from farms between January 1 and April 1, 1948 compared with the same period a year ago.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: The supply of corn on farms April 1, 1948 estimated at 849 million bushels was a third less than that on hand a year ago and the smallest since 1937. The 1937-46 average for April 1 is 1,120 million bushels.

Disappearance in the January 1 - April 1 quarter was 669 million bushels, the smallest since 1941. In the same quarter last year the disappearance was 860, the largest of record for the January 1 - April 1 quarter. The average is 692 million.

In the North Central States April 1 stocks of 612 million bushels were 41 percent lower than the 1,032 million bushels on farms a year ago. In this group Illinois had a 36 percent smaller supply than last year, Iowa 54 percent less and Nebraska 47 percent less. The supply in the North Atlantic States is down 10 percent from last year. In the South Atlantic States larger supplies in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia account for the 7 percent larger stocks for the area as a whole. Farm stocks in the South Atlantic States are down 9 percent from a year ago. Larger supplies in Colorado account for the 19 percent increase in stocks in the West.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: April 1 stocks of oats on farms were 410,644,000 bushels, about 23 percent less than those on hand a year ago 4.4 percent less than the 10-year average and the lowest recorded for the date since 1940.

Disappearance of oats during the three months January to March was 333,139,000 bushels, or 7.3 percent less than in the first quarter of 1947 and 9.5 percent more than the 10 year average for the corresponding period. The relatively heavy disappearance of oats since January 1 was related to the smaller available supplies of corn and to the cold winter which required continued heavy feeding.

Sharpest rate of reductions in April 1 stocks compared with those of a year earlier took place in the group of States extending from Michigan and Illinois eastward through the North Atlantic States where the 1947 total oats crop was substantially below the 1946 harvest.

Oats stocks remaining on farms in the North Atlantic States on April 1, 1948 were only 53 percent as large as those on April 1, 1947; in the East North Central States 70 percent; in the West North Central States 80 percent; in the South Atlantic States 103 percent; in the South Central States 109 and in the Western States 97 percent.

Approximately 86 percent of the United States total April 1 farm stocks of oats are held in the North Central group of States which produced 79 percent of the 1947 crop.

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RYE: The April 1 condition of rye, 89 percent of normal is one point above each of the two previous Aprils, 8 points above the 10-year average, and 3 points above the December 1 condition of 86.

Seeding in the fall of 1947 was delayed in the more important producing States because of dry soil and lack of precipitation during August and early September. Late rains, however, resulted in generally satisfactory germination and fall growth. The April condition is generally higher than last December except in several of the Western States.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of 4,434,000 bushels of rye on farms on April 1 are considerably above the very low supply of 1 million bushels on farms on that date last year, and 3 million in 1946, but are lower than April 1 stocks in any other year for which such data are available. Production in 1947 was larger than the year before, but the larger farm stocks are due mostly to the higher proportion remaining on farms - 17.1 percent of production on April 1 compared with 9.0 percent a year earlier. North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska, the three largest producing States, held over half of the United States total.

Disappearance of rye from farms between January 1 and April 1 of 2,766,000 bushels was relatively light, the only smaller January - April disappearance being 2,300,000 bushels in the comparable period a year ago. This followed a fairly rapid rate of disappearance in the earlier months of this crop season.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of barley on farms April 1, 1948, estimated at 68.7 million bushels, are 2.2 million bushels larger than on April 1, 1947 but lower than April 1 stocks in any other year in the series which began in 1940. The 1940-46 April 1 average is 93.7 million bushels. Stocks on farms in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Colorado account for two-thirds of the United States total. These five States produced a little over half of the Nation's barley last year.

Farm disappearance between January 1, 1948 and April 1, 1948 amounted to about 43.6 million bushels. Except for the same quarter last year, when disappearance was 43.5 million bushels, this was the smallest disappearance in 9 years of record.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Soybean stocks on farms April 1, 1948 are estimated at 32.6 million bushels, the highest for the date since 1944. Last year, on April 1, only 25.5 million bushels were on farms. Disappearance from farms for the period January 1 to April 1, 1948 was, however, the heaviest in five years - 18.1 million bushels compared with only 11.9 million bushels for the same quarter last year.

The North Central States, with about 30 million bushels on farms April 1, account for 91 percent of the Nation's total soybean farm stocks. This is about 7½ million bushels more than was on farms in the area a year ago. Illinois alone has over 10 million bushels. Iowa has the second largest stocks with 5½ million bushels. Indiana and Ohio each have over 4 million bushels on farms. Stocks on farms in the South Atlantic and South Central States are less than a year ago and the supply in some localities is not much above that which is needed to meet "home grown" seed requirements. Supplies of seed for the country as a whole should be ample. If planting intentions as expressed on March 1 are carried out about 15½ million bushels of seed will be needed to plant the 1948 acreage.



FRUIT CROP PROSPECTS: Fruit and nut crop prospects were varied on April 1. March freezes in the East and South seriously damaged peaches in several important areas. Apples and sour cherries had about average prospects on April 1. California, producer of about half of the country's fruit and nut tonnage, had uncertain prospects on April 1. The long continued drought may tend to limit production in many localities due to a combination of inadequate soil moisture during the winter and spring months, shortage of gravity water during the summer, declining water tables in pumping areas, and a shortage of electric power for pumping. However, the drought was partially relieved by several good rains during March. More rain in April and early May is needed for the satisfactory development of most California fruit and nut crops. Conditions are generally favorable in other major Western fruit States. Prospects for the 1948-49 citrus crops are favorable except in California and Arizona where the set of the new crop may be limited by the extended winter drought.

APPLES: Apple trees and buds were reported in good condition in all major producing areas on April 1 with an average size crop the most likely prospect. However, the apple crop faces the hazards of April and May frosts which have materially reduced the crops in many years. Eastern orchards may be especially vulnerable this year as high March temperatures advanced buds and an early bloom seems likely.

In the Northeastern States prospects are generally satisfactory. However, above-normal temperatures the last half of March advanced buds and apples may bloom earlier than usual. This is in contrast to last year when the season was later than usual.

The South Atlantic area had a very short crop last year. If conditions continue favorable a large crop might be expected this year as there is a tendency to have alternate small and large crops in this area. Fruit buds are unusually numerous and large. The 1948 crop is especially vulnerable to April frosts as bud development is about 2 weeks earlier than usual. Some blossoms on early varieties were killed by frosts on April 3 and 4 in several southern Virginia counties.

In the Central States apple trees came through the winter in good condition. Bloom is expected to occur about the usual date varying from early April in early areas to late May in late areas. In Michigan, there has been a small amount of bud injury. Orchards that were defoliated by scab last year have very poor prospects this year. In Illinois the large 1947 crop sharply reduced the bud set for 1948.

Western apple orchards are in good condition. Moisture supplies appear adequate except in California where drought conditions have caused concern about later irrigation water supplies. In California, the non-irrigated Gravenstein acreage in the Sonoma-Mendocino area probably is the most fortunate area as to winter rain supply. In Washington and Oregon the season is about two weeks later than last year and about usual. Buds are in healthy condition and unless there are late spring frosts, crops should be large. This is the "on" year for Newtowns, the most important Oregon variety.

PEACHES: In the 10 Southern early peach States the season is about 3 weeks earlier than last year and slightly earlier than usual. Fall and winter rains have made it very difficult for growers to carry on pruning operations and spray programs. In Georgia and the Carolinas there was a good bud set and the outlook was favorable until the night of March 29 when low temperatures did extensive damage. Prospects now vary greatly between areas and even within the same orchard.

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In Georgia, the damage was light south of Macon but very severe in the central sector between Macon and Atlanta with fruit buds in some orchards reported completely wiped out. North of Atlanta damage was not as bad as in the central area. In South Carolina, Elbertas survived the cold better than the earlier varieties. The main producing areas of Spartanburg and the Ridge still appear to have a fair sized crop. The North Carolina Sandhills area reports heavy losses on low lands with high land fruit hurt very little. The Arkansas crop prospect varies greatly by areas. In the northwestern part of the State subzero weather about March 10 killed practically all buds. The Nashville-Highland area suffered extensive damage from March 11-13 freezes and somewhat less than half a crop is now expected. The Clarksville area has had little frost damage and a large crop now seems likely. In eastern Oklahoma, low winter temperatures killed most of the peach buds. For the 10 southern States as a group, April 1 conditions averaged 67 percent of normal compared with 78 a year ago and the 10-year (1937-46) average of 71 percent. However, the damage from the late March cold snap is only partially reflected in this year's April 1 condition. The crop prospect for the area is probably smaller than indicated by the reported condition.

In Virginia, high March temperatures advanced buds and by March 25 (about 10 days earlier than usual) peaches were in full bloom except in high areas in southwestern Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley and in a few northern counties. Prospects were reduced sharply by March 28-29 frosts and a below-average crop is now expected. Some early West Virginia peaches were in bloom by April 1, about 3 weeks earlier than last year. The March 28 freeze did some but not excessive damage.

Pennsylvania peaches were hurt by late low March temperatures but most of the damage was in the noncommercial areas. In New York there was some tree injury inland from Lake Ontario in Wayne County but only nominal damage in the principal areas along the Lake, and in Niagara County. There was some winter and spring bud injury in New Jersey which was not extensive enough to materially affect the size of the crop.

Midwestern areas report variable injury. Most of the buds were killed in Missouri except in the southeast. The crop was in full bloom in the southeast the last week of March. Southeast Nebraska and northeast Kansas report a heavy kill of buds. In Illinois, peach buds were thinned enough by low temperatures to indicate a short crop in many areas. Damage to Michigan's peaches is spotted. The Peach Ridge area north of Grand Rapids suffered severe injury while the southwestern counties have good crop prospects. Damage is greatest away from Lake Michigan. In Ohio, Ottawa county peaches show little injury whereas Sandusky and Lake counties report a heavy kill. There was some injury in southern Ohio.

California peaches have shown a good blossom although probably not as heavy as during each of the last two seasons. It is too early to judge the fruit set but it appears adequate for a good-sized crop. Shortage of water may prevent the full sizing of Clingstone peaches. Prospects appear favorable in Washington where the bloom is expected about the usual time which is two weeks later than last year.

PEARS: In some California localities pears had reached full bloom by April 1, while in later areas blossoming had not begun. Although it is too early to judge the fruit set, pears are mostly situated where water supplies will be nearly adequate, and satisfactory crops should develop.



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Washington pear orchards are in excellent condition, but pruning and spraying are on schedule. Full bloom is expected about 2 weeks later than in 1947. Oregon prospects are favorable. Liberal March rains relieved worry over water supplies in the Rogue River Valley where the season is about a week behind last year. In the Hood River Valley the season appears at least two weeks later than last year.

In the Eastern States the prospective early bloom makes the crop more susceptible than last year to April and May frosts. There has been some winter bud injury in Michigan.

GRAPES: California grape prospects were satisfactory on April 1. However, late frosts are still a hazard and water supplies may be inadequate in some areas.

In most areas of the Eastern and Central States, grapevines came through the winter in good condition but were still dormant on April 1.

CITRUS: Total orange production for the 1947-48 season is estimated at 110 million boxes, which is 2 percent less than the March 1 estimate because of a decline in prospects for California Valencias. Production last season was a record high of 114 million boxes and the 1936-45 average was  $83\frac{1}{2}$  million boxes. The total grapefruit crop is estimated at 61 million boxes -- 2 percent above last season and 36 percent above average.

About 58 million boxes of oranges were harvested by April 1 in both 1948 and 1947, leaving about 52 million boxes this year and 56 million boxes last year available after April 1. These include California Valencias harvested in the summer and fall, amounting to 28 million boxes this year and 34 million boxes last year. Quantities processed to April 1 this year totaled about 22.7 million boxes compared with about 15.6 million boxes last year. Grapefruit harvested to April 1 totaled almost 36 million boxes of which about 19 million were processed, leaving about 25 million available after April 1. In 1946-47 about 39 million boxes were harvested to April 1 of which 19 million were processed, leaving about 20.5 million boxes available after April 1.

The Florida orange crop is estimated at a record total of 56 million boxes compared with 53.7 million boxes last season. By the first of April nearly 40 million boxes had been harvested of which about 21 million were used by canners. Last year to April 1 about 38 million boxes of Florida oranges had been utilized; of these, canners took 14 million boxes. Harvest of the early and midseason crop of 31 million boxes is practically completed. More than 8 million boxes of the Valencia crop of 25 million boxes had moved by the first of April. Florida tangerines are estimated at 3.9 million boxes compared with 4.7 million produced last season. Harvest was virtually completed a month ago. Grapefruit is estimated at 31 million compared with 29 million last season. To April 1 this year about 19 million boxes of grapefruit had been utilized, of which canners took about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  million. Last year, also, about 18.5 million boxes were utilized to April 1, of which canners took over 11 million boxes.

Texas grapefruit are estimated at 24 million boxes -- 3 percent more than were produced in 1946-47. Oranges are placed at 5.8 million boxes -- 16 percent more than last season. To April 1 this year about 15 million boxes of grapefruit were utilized, of which about 6.5 million boxes were used by canners. Last year about 18.5 million boxes were utilized to April 1, of which about 7 million were canned. About 4 million boxes of Texas oranges were harvested by April 1 in both 1947 and 1948. Very few Texas oranges are processed.



## CROP REPORT

as of

April 1, 1948

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

April 2, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Arizona grapefruit are estimated at 3.0 million boxes compared with 4.1 million last season. Less than a million boxes were harvested and only 195,000 boxes were processed to April 1 compared with 1.65 million boxes harvested and 548,000 boxes processed to the same date last year. Navel and miscellaneous oranges are placed at .48 million boxes compared with .6 million last season. Valencias are forecast at .26 million boxes compared with .6 million in 1946-47. Considerable quantities of Valencias are being dumped because of severe freeze damage.

California Navel and miscellaneous oranges are estimated at 19.1 million boxes. Harvest in the Central and Northern districts has been completed for several weeks and is nearly three-fifths complete in the southern counties. The Valencia crop is now estimated at only 28 million boxes compared with 34 million boxes last season. Valencias will be harvested mostly next summer and fall. California grapefruit are placed at 2.9 million boxes this season compared with 3.1 million in 1946-47. Lemons are estimated at 12.2 million boxes -- 11 percent less than last season.

Prospects are satisfactory for the new crops of citrus. Weather in Florida continued favorable during March with moisture generally sufficient. Trees bloomed in early March and carry a heavy set of fruit. Texas citrus trees were in full bloom by the latter part of March -- a little later than usual. Freezing temperatures on March 11 and high winds on March 15 apparently caused only slight damage to Lower Valley trees and bloom and a full set of fruit is now in prospect. In Arizona citrus areas, shortage of rainfall and irrigation water continues to be serious. California weather during March was favorable for citrus. The severe winter drought was broken by several rains during the month. The spring bloom had not appeared generally by April 1. The dry winter may result in a lighter-than-usual set of fruit.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: California plums bloomed fairly early and in most instances all varieties showed satisfactory blossom. However, a heavy shed is occurring, especially for such early varieties as Beauties. Some growers fear that later varieties may follow this same pattern, but it is too early to make an appraisal.

California prune orchards were nearing the full bloom stage on April 1 with a heavy and strong bloom. In the Sonoma-Napa area and north, the development is somewhat later. It is too early to judge the crop. It is expected that orchards irrigated from wells will produce a good crop but that total production will probably be limited by lack of soil moisture in the drier locations. In the Milton-Freewater District of Eastern Oregon, there is a good bud set. Peak bloom is expected about mid-April, two weeks later than last year. Prospects for summer irrigation water are better than usual. In western Oregon, full bloom is expected about three weeks later than in 1947 when the unusually early bloom was caught by almost continuous rains which resulted in near failure in most orchards. Washington prune orchards should bloom about two weeks later than last year. Idaho prune orchards are in good condition.

APRICOTS: California apricot orchards came through the winter in good condition. The fruit set is generally satisfactory. The crop was small last year and if conditions continue favorable a good 1948 crop is likely. Prospects appear favorable for apricots in both Washington and Utah.

FIGS AND OLIVES: California fig orchards were in good condition on April 1. Leaves and fruit forms appeared during the last week of March. Conditions to April 1 were favorable for California olives except in the drier areas.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 7, 1948

April 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CHERRIES: Sweet cherry prospects appear favorable in both Oregon and Washington.

The season is about two weeks later than last year which minimizes the possibility of damage from late spring frosts. Moisture conditions appear satisfactory in all areas and considerably better than usual in the Dalles area of Oregon where a fairly large proportion of the orchards are on dry land. In the main California areas, cherries passed full bloom about March 25. Trees appear to have a fair fruit set. A little frost injury has been reported in San Joaquin County. In the Eastern States, sweet cherry prospects have been reduced by frosts and freezes in Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Eastern sour cherry orchards apparently came through the winter in good condition. Advancement of the season is about normal but high late March and early April temperatures have advanced buds and the crop may be more vulnerable to April and May frosts than usual.

ALMONDS; WALNUTS AND FILBERTS: California almond prospects are varied. Earlier varieties bloomed late in January and have been subjected to many nights of frost. On April 1 nuts were beginning to size, with prospective crops varying from very light sets to rather good sets. Prospects are generally more favorable in the important producing areas. Production is expected to be light in the non-irrigated areas due to a combination of frost and drought.

California walnut orchards are in good condition. Early varieties such as Payne were beginning to show some bud growth by April 1 and catkins had appeared on some of the early trees. There had been no freeze damage to April 1. In Oregon, walnut trees are still dormant, but in good condition.

Oregon filbert orchards are in good condition. Weather conditions during the blooming period were varied. It is too early to determine what effect these conditions may have had on pollination.

EARLY IRISH POTATOES: April 1 condition of early potatoes in the 10 Southern States and California is reported at 77 percent of normal. This condition is the same as a year ago but 1 point below average. Only in North Carolina, Alabama and California is condition above average. Cold, wet weather delayed planting in most areas of the South and in some States growers were unable to plant all of the commercial acreage originally planned. Considerable acreage in South Carolina has been lost because of wet soil and seed rotting in the ground.

Harvest of the winter crop is finished in Texas and nears completion in Florida. This crop was the smallest since 1940, the result of reduced acreage in both States and below-average yields in Florida.

The early spring crop in Texas and Florida is expected to exceed 1947 and average production. Harvest has started in the Hastings section of Florida and there has been a little digging in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. Yield prospects in Texas were reduced by the March 10-12 cold spell and winds that followed on March 15.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 9, 1948

April 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Commercial acreage for late spring harvest in the Southern States and California is somewhat larger than the acreage harvested in 1947 but is below average. Planting of the commercial crop in North Carolina was delayed but had been completed by April 1. Soils in that State are in good condition. In South Carolina, about one-fourth of the commercial acreage was lost because of wet soil and seed rotting in the ground. Condition of the crop in South Carolina and Georgia is poor, reflecting the effects of the cold, wet weather at planting time. The commercial crop in Alabama has made good progress despite some frosts on March 29. In Mississippi and Louisiana, the commercial acreage was reduced sharply and planting was delayed by excessive rains. Only about one-half the commercial acreage in Arkansas was planted by April 1 and very few potatoes were up to stand on that date. Planting of the Oklahoma crop has also been delayed but conditions were favorable for planting during the last week in March. Growers in California have increased potato acreage sharply this year and the acreage for harvest is only slightly below the record acreage of 1946. In Kern County, potato fields are generally in excellent condition. The effects of drought have been limited to a few fields in the Edison district. The California crop has escaped serious frost damage although there was some frost in the Edison district which singed leaves and retarded plant development. Except for possible localized shortages, water supplies should be adequate to "make" the crop.

PASTURES: Farm pastures were off to a better than average start this year. Growth of green feed had advanced rapidly in central and southern sections east of the Mississippi River, but was somewhat delayed by cool weather in the western half of the country, and by lack of moisture in a few scattered areas. For the United States as a whole, the condition of farm pastures on April 1 averaged 83 percent of normal, not so good as in either 1945 or 1946, but better than on April 1 in any other year since 1929. With soil moisture supplies ample to abundant everywhere except in the Southwest, California, and sections of the North Central Plains, prospects for development of abundant green feed for livestock with the coming of warmer weather appear excellent.

In Louisiana and the Southern States east of the Mississippi River the April 1 condition of pastures was appreciable above average for the date and feed available for livestock was much more plentiful than a year ago when cold weather delayed the early development of farm pastures. In Oklahoma and Arkansas, pasture condition was also much better than a year ago, though only about average for the date. In eastern and central sections of Texas, pastures showed good growth, but mid-March freezes together with shortage of moisture in the western and southwestern areas held the April 1 pasture condition for the State well below average.

In New Mexico, moisture supplies were much better than a year ago, but early growth of pastures and ranges has been retarded by cold weather. In Arizona and much of Nevada, early growth of feed was limited by cold dry weather. In California, March rains relieved the prolonged drought and stimulated new growth, but green feed was still short on April 1 and additional moisture was needed for sustained growth. In Washington and Oregon, the condition of pastures was much lower than a year ago when the season was unusually early, but was not far from average for April 1, and ample soil moisture gave prospects for rapid growth with the coming of warmer weather.



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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

In the northern States east of the Rocky Mountains pasture prospects were rather generally favorable because of good moisture supplies, but in States west of the Mississippi development of new feed was delayed by cool weather. In Kansas, wheat pastures were not carrying the number of livestock they did a year ago and in sections of South Dakota subsoil moisture was short. East of the Mississippi, livestock were obtaining some green feed from pastures as far north as southern Indiana and Illinois, although in many areas pastures were still too wet for extensive grazing. Prospects for the development of grass in the more northern and northeastern States with the coming of warmer weather were generally excellent.

**MILK PRODUCTION:** Milk production on farms in the United States during March is estimated at 9.3 billion pounds, 5 percent less than in March a year ago and the lowest for the month since 1941 but 1 percent above the 1937-46 average. Monthly milk production per cow was the highest for any March except 1947 but milk cow numbers were at the lowest level since the fall of 1939. Daily milk production per capita in March was only 2.05 pounds, lowest for the month since 1937 and considerably below March 1947 and the 1937-46 March average, both of which were 2.21 pounds.

April 1 milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 15.84 pounds, 7 percent above a month earlier. This is about the usual seasonal increase from March 1 to April 1. This production per cow was 1 percent less than a year earlier but otherwise the highest on record for April 1. Milk cows were receiving less grain and other concentrates per head than a year ago, and pastures were as yet furnishing little feed for milk cows except in southern areas. April 1 milk production per cow was 1 to 2 percent under a year earlier in all major geographic divisions except the South Central States where production was 2 percent above a year earlier. Milk per cow was 5 to 11 percent above average for the date in all major geographic divisions. Compared with a month earlier, April 1 production per cow was up 4 percent in the West North Central States and up 8 to 10 percent in the other major geographic divisions.

The percentage of milk cows reported in production on April 1 averaged 69.3 for crop correspondents' herds, slightly lower than a year earlier, higher than on April 1 of 1943 through 1946, and lower than on April 1 of 1938 through 1942. The percentage milked was 3 points higher than a month earlier, which was slightly more than the usual seasonal increase from March 1 to April 1. The percentage of cows milked on April 1 was above the 1937-46 average for the date in the North Atlantic, West North Central, and Western States, and below the average in the East North Central, South Atlantic, and South Central States.

March 1948 milk production in the 22 States for which monthly milk production estimates are available indicates that milk production in States east of the Mississippi River, in some intermountain States, and in California was generally above average for the month, while production in the mid-west States and in the Pacific Northwest was generally below average for the month. Virginia was the only State of the 22 where March milk production was the highest on record. March milk production was less than the same month a year ago in all but a few States. Monthly milk production per cow was at or near the highest on record for March in 19 of the 22 States. In Wisconsin, Oklahoma, and Oregon, March production per cow this year has been exceeded in 3 or more years.

In Wisconsin, the Nation's leading dairy State, March milk production was 1,304 million pounds; in Minnesota, 776 million pounds; in California, 532 million pounds; in Iowa, 495 million pounds; in Michigan, 449 million pounds, March production for all 22 States is shown in the table below.

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	March : Average : 1937-46 :	March : 1947 :	Feb. : 1948 :	March : 1948 :	State	March : Average : 1937-46 :	March : 1947 :	Feb. : 1948 :	March : 1948 :
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	85	92	80	91	N.C.	109	119	102	118
Pa.	409	458	393	456	S.C.	46	46	41	48
Ind.	261	283	240	279	Tenn.	145	158	134	158
Ill.	437	465	396	439	Okla.	203	198	151	174
Mich.	411	469	401	449	Mont.	51	50	39	46
Wis.	1,145	1,369	1,090	1,304	Idaho	99	107	92	104
Minn.	780	830	671	776	Utah	50	56	49	55
Iowa	540	560	426	495	Wash.	158	162	134	157
Mo.	261	296	244	285	Oreg.	108	103	79	103
N. Dak.	156	148	123	138	Calif.	447	542	440	532
Kans.	242	234	201	217	Other				
Va.	113	128	122	137	States	2,940	2,936	2,571	2,712
				U.S.		2,196	2,809	8,219	9,273

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: Grain and concentrates fed on April 1 to milk cows in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 5.46 pounds per cow for the United States, about half a pound less than a year earlier. Records available from 1944 show April 1 feeding rates of 5.45 pounds per cow in 1944, 5.54 pounds in 1945, 5.48 pounds in 1946, and 5.99 pounds in 1947. Weather around the first of April was generally mild and in the South, where pasture feed is now available, some reductions from winter feeding rates were apparent. However, in northern dairy sections, where grass is not yet available, the rate of grain feeding was near its seasonal peak.

The quantity fed per cow on April 1 this year was below that of a year earlier in all major geographical divisions. The largest decline, a full pound per cow, occurred in the West North Central States, where last year's corn crop was short and competition from other livestock keen. In the North Atlantic regions, the heaviest concentrate feeding area, the quantity fed per cow on April 1 was three-tenths of a pound less than a year earlier but more than in 1944, 1945, and 1946. In both the East and West North Central States and in the Western States, the quantity fed per cow on April 1 was less than on that date in any of the preceding 4 years.

The milk-feed and butterfat-feed price ratios in mid-March were the lowest for the date since 1937. The current high cost of grain and concentrates relative to prices being received by farmers for milk and cream is a factor in smaller amounts of concentrates fed per milk cow. Some farmers with limited supplies of feed grains have reduced rates of feeding so as to have enough for other kinds of livestock, while others who customarily buy concentrates for their milk cows have cut their rate of feeding to reduce production costs where possible.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 9, 1948

April 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

About 14 percent of the crop correspondents for the United States as a whole reported no grain fed to their milk cows on April 1 compared to only 11 percent a year earlier. In every major geographical division and in three-fourths of the individual States, the percent of crop correspondents reporting no grain fed to their milk cows on April 1 was greater than a year earlier.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 6,093,000,000 eggs in March -- 1 percent less than in March last year, but 10 percent above the 1937-46 average. Decreases in egg production from a year ago of 1 percent in the South Atlantic, 2 percent in the West North Central and 5 percent in the South Central more than offset increases of 1 percent in the East North Central and Western States and 2 percent in the North Atlantic States. Egg production for the first quarter of this year was 2 percent less than in the first three months last year. This decrease was largely the result of 2 percent fewer layers on hand during the quarter.

Egg production per layer in March was 16.6 eggs, compared with 16.4 a year ago and the average of 15.4 eggs. The rate for the month was 5 percent above that of last year in the East North Central and South Atlantic States, 1 percent below last year in the North Atlantic and about the same in the West North Central, South Central and Western States. Average egg production per layer in the first quarter of this year was 40.0 eggs, compared with 40.3 last year and the average of 34.9 eggs.

The Nation's farm flock averaged 365,925,000 layers in March -- 2 percent less than in March last year, but 2 percent above average. There were fewer layers than last year in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic and Western States, where there was an increase of 2 percent. Decreases in layers from last year were 6 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the East North Central and 2 percent in the West North Central States. The decrease in layers from March 1 to April 1 was 4.0 percent, compared with 3.9 percent last year and the average of 3.4 percent.

Chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms April 1 are estimated at 158,721,000, the smallest number since 1941 -- 24 percent less than a year ago and 12 percent less than the 10-year average holdings. Young chicken holdings on April 1 were smaller than a year ago in all parts of the country. Decreases from a year ago were 37 percent in the West North Central, 26 percent in the East North Central, 24 percent in the South Central, 18 percent in the North Atlantic, 12 percent in the South Atlantic and 3 percent in the West. Young chicken on farms on April 1 do not necessarily indicate the size of the year's chicken crop. However, this decrease is in line with farmer's reported intentions on February 1 to buy 20 percent fewer baby chicks this year.

CHICKS AND YOUNG CHICKENS ON FARMS APRIL 1  
(Thousands)

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
Av. 1937-46	23,099	32,556	37,884	25,630	46,664	14,160	179,992
1947	31,448	40,431	53,258	22,915	43,736	16,821	208,609
1948	25,633	30,110	33,448	20,216	33,038	16,276	158,721



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Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-March averaged 42.6 cents per dozen, the highest March price of record. This compared with 40.1 cents a year ago and 23.9 cents, the 10-year average. Egg prices decreased 2.4 cents per dozen from February to March this year compared with an increase of 1.5 cents last year and the 10-year average decrease of 1.3 cents. Egg markets were irregular during March with prices tending moderately lower. An early period of price declines in the East and Central West was followed by moderate advances. After the Easter Holiday needs were supplied, the price trend again was downward. On the Pacific Coast markets, however, prices were fairly steady. Supplies of all qualities of eggs were fully ample, with appreciable quantities moving into storage.

Chicken prices averaged 27.2 cents per pound live weight on March 15, a record high price for the month. This compares with 26.6 cents a year ago and an average of 18.5 cents. Prices increased 1.2 cents per pound during the month ending March 15, which is four times the average seasonal increase. Poultry markets were irregular during March, but on the whole prices averaged higher than in February, particularly for fryers and roasters, which were scarce in all areas. Trading on all classes of poultry was fairly active, being stimulated by the holiday demands.

Turkey prices in mid-March averaged 37.0 cents per pound live weight, the highest March price in 16 years of record, compared with 29.7 cents a year ago and an average of 22.2 cents. Market receipts of live turkeys were limited and readily cleared. Offerings of dressed turkeys were ample but closely held. The demand was quite active for the season, particularly for turkeys under 16 pounds. Storage stocks of turkeys on March 1 totaled 70 million pounds, compared with 126 million pounds a year ago and the 1943-47 average of 80 million pounds. Stocks declined about 13 million pounds during February, which is twice the 5-year average decline.

The mid-March cost of the United States farm poultry ration was \$4.65 per 100 pounds, an increase of 10 cents from a month ago. This compares with \$3.77 a year ago and a 10-year average cost of \$2.25. The egg-feed and chicken-feed price relationships on March 15 were considerably less favorable than a year ago or the 10-year average. The turkey-feed ratio was little changed from a year ago, but it was considerably less favorable than the 10-year average ratio.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE		Washington, D. C.,
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WINTER WHEAT				RYE		
State	Production			Condition April 1		
	Average : 1937-46	1947 : April 1, 1948	Indicated : April 1, 1948	Average : 1937-46	1947 : April 1, 1948	1948
	Thousand bushels			Per cent		
N.Y.	7,177	9,192	11,225	86	92	89
N.J.	1,272	1,875	1,785	89	87	93
Pa.	18,458	22,296	20,874	84	89	87
Ohio	42,956	49,028	53,429	87	87	94
Ind.	26,966	35,811	39,512	86	88	93
Ill.	29,474	28,380	30,672	88	89	94
Mich.	18,706	29,800	36,504	87	92	93
Wis.	769	817	840	88	82	91
Minn.	2,992	1,970	2,180	84	82	91
Iowa	5,389	3,157	5,372	88	93	89
Mo.	23,576	24,438	30,624	81	87	91
N.Dak.	---	---	---	71	82	88
S.Dak.	2,387	6,549	4,334	77	87	89
Nebr.	53,442	89,292	75,123	77	91	89
Kans.	167,718	286,702	159,280	81	93	73
Del.	1,281	1,407	1,460	90	87	91
Md.	7,246	7,770	7,542	88	89	85
Va.	8,024	8,522	9,163	85	89	92
W.Va.	1,700	1,763	1,616	85	87	93
N.C.	6,567	8,449	6,136	85	84	85
S.C.	2,735	4,356	3,003	78	81	78
Ga.	2,102	3,360	2,570	80	76	79
Ky.	6,072	5,184	5,184	84	87	93
Tenn.	4,883	5,190	5,306	85	86	89
Ala.	163	155	176	---	---	---
Miss.	1/222	460	288	---	---	---
Ark.	468	372	387	---	---	---
Okla.	63,680	104,734	75,450	78	85	78
Tex.	45,686	124,270	48,860	78	92	74
Mont.	23,626	22,899	32,585	82	90	86
Idaho	16,973	22,260	22,350	92	84	92
Wyo.	2,376	4,687	5,060	79	95	90
Colo.	20,220	56,494	51,338	78	93	91
N.Mex.	2,951	9,120	2,985	1/75	76	72
Ariz.	684	588	600	---	---	---
Utah	3,945	5,632	5,620	91	84	94
Nev.	131	162	162	---	---	---
Wash.	37,572	51,850	68,740	89	94	95
Oreg.	15,777	16,951	22,660	90	96	95
Calif.	12,283	12,028	9,526	85	91	70
U.S.	688,606	1,067,970	860,521	81	88	89

1/ Short-time average.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

## BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 9, 1948

April 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1

State	Corn for grain			Wheat			Oats		
	Average:	1947	1948	Average:	1947	1948	Average:	1947	1948
	1937-46:			1937-46:			1937-46:		
Thousand bushels									
Maine	23	22	12	12	6	--	1,572	1,079	892
N.H.	34	65	35	--	--	--	99	117	56
Vt.	57	53	18	--	--	--	556	536	202
Mass.	102	132	124	--	--	--	51	65	58
R.I.	22	18	16	--	--	--	10	8	9
Conn.	150	143	125	--	--	--	53	68	56
N.Y.	2,204	3,123	1,685	1,908	904	1,947	9,549	12,297	5,469
N.J.	2,588	3,094	2,466	226	279	394	472	461	350
Pa.	18,589	21,323	20,698	3,910	3,584	4,682	9,631	12,013	7,151
Ohio	58,066	66,738	45,726	6,264	3,882	6,864	13,529	23,027	7,623
Ind.	76,325	102,013	75,862	3,089	1,615	3,044	13,024	17,622	11,326
Ill.	190,215	209,634	134,354	3,046	871	1,711	44,837	49,577	35,102
Mich.	18,692	16,260	12,671	5,262	3,205	6,258	18,956	26,599	15,642
Wis.	17,571	19,858	19,442	685	905	1,173	35,537	47,408	44,723
Minn.	70,550	76,711	57,278	9,670	6,499	5,984	63,443	77,027	58,800
Iowa	275,645	296,058	136,522	1,429	434	423	78,903	84,630	65,019
Mo.	51,733	69,943	33,993	2,836	1,456	2,199	14,682	18,283	12,344
N.Dak.	2,076	2,412	2,856	44,794	37,752	55,494	27,103	31,909	29,713
S.Dak.	26,461	47,042	26,250	12,698	15,427	19,842	29,002	48,191	39,160
Nebr.	74,031	102,847	54,389	12,692	8,161	16,254	18,732	29,400	21,308
Kans.	19,355	22,270	12,512	27,970	12,779	63,074	8,937	10,950	12,946
Del.	1,670	2,073	1,547	95	49	98	22	16	18
Md.	6,418	7,114	4,827	517	586	660	307	326	328
Va.	12,892	17,269	17,623	1,229	1,168	1,193	642	1,065	726
W.Va.	3,674	3,487	4,717	396	336	494	605	781	726
N.C.	21,766	26,157	31,086	1,157	946	1,690	1,208	2,188	2,208
S.C.	10,382	12,367	11,466	221	189	348	1,613	2,211	1,963
Ga.	18,924	17,373	20,720	280	167	336	1,181	1,394	2,254
Fla.	2,112	1,848	2,048	--	--	--	11	29	18
Ky.	25,055	35,348	29,156	388	166	259	385	900	604
Tenn.	24,197	25,500	24,011	424	252	493	441	1,039	853
Ala.	19,649	16,777	17,796	16	16	9	442	609	305
Miss.	18,068	13,266	15,687	1/17	10	41	1,088	1,269	1,872
Ark.	11,948	11,451	7,754	52	29	63	1,021	650	1,253
La.	7,216	4,095	4,093	--	--	--	462	238	335
Okla.	6,934	5,993	5,275	6,305	3,089	9,426	5,903	4,460	7,321
Tex.	18,536	12,348	9,494	3,073	1,573	12,427	7,371	5,819	3,750
Mont.	199	25	92	21,969	14,464	16,724	5,882	5,674	4,925
Idaho	421	321	288	5,893	3,833	3,794	2,267	2,526	2,195
Wyo.	216	63	85	1,204	748	1,471	1,639	2,566	1,969
Colo.	3,148	2,398	3,233	4,748	4,079	8,267	2,176	2,132	2,829
N.Mex.	824	602	609	467	145	848	226	99	239
Ariz.	135	130	110	44	28	35	52	64	67
Utah	36	17	17	1,587	1,257	1,536	690	635	1,014
Nev.	5	2	3	128	82	92	80	62	131
Wash.	107	78	87	5,385	6,237	4,856	2,290	1,966	1,703
Oreg.	294	188	156	3,058	2,013	1,729	2,664	2,739	3,040
Calif.	403	280	189	880	630	301	146	171	49

U.S. 1,119,718 1,276,529 849,198 1,96,026 139,851 256,533 429,492 532,895 410,644

1/ Short-time average.



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 2, 1948

April 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON APRIL 1 - (CONTINUED)

State	Barley		Rye		Soybeans	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
Thousand bushels						
Maine	49	38	--	--	--	--
Vt.	20	5	--	--	--	--
N.Y.	1,131	895	17	46	36	32
N.J.	49	79	37	46	53	56
Pa.	1,064	1,055	85	81	128	60
Ohio	100	125	32	128	2,763	4,042
Ind.	120	140	56	134	3,394	4,508
Ill.	81	79	24	30	7,802	10,431
Mich.	1,763	1,276	74	224	387	388
Wis.	1,162	1,192	105	260	87	108
Minn.	5,527	5,684	84	172	1,601	2,484
Iowa	41	240	34	66	4,629	5,525
Mo.	277	377	44	33	1,292	1,732
N.Dak.	13,704	18,632	86	654	16	15
S.Dak.	12,118	11,341	177	1,069	66	115
Nebr.	4,842	2,979	307	596	48	84
Kans.	1,356	2,169	42	69	261	359
Del.	15	55	6	12	148	158
Md.	391	471	7	26	166	115
Va.	523	545	35	71	288	370
W.Va.	51	66	8	5	4	3
N.C.	148	216	25	44	1,030	822
S.C.	55	37	10	11	43	60
Ga.	9	9	4	5	22	34
Ky.	200	199	21	36	251	458
Tenn.	180	194	19	26	97	102
Ala.	4	1	--	--	72	37
Miss.	4	4	--	--	200	200
Ark.	8	10	--	--	491	238
La.	--	--	--	--	95	54
Okla.	346	540	22	38	5	7
Tex.	339	479	6	46	--	--
Mont.	7,371	5,561	36	127	--	--
Idaho	2,336	2,558	11	14	--	--
Wyo.	1,830	1,272	17	19	--	--
Colo.	3,902	4,913	78	94	--	--
N.Mex.	60	211	4	6	--	--
Ariz.	149	154	--	--	--	--
Utah	1,555	1,523	17	20	--	--
Nev.	170	222	--	--	--	--
Wash.	810	619	22	17	--	--
Oreg.	1,229	1,449	140	151	--	--
Calif.	1,382	1,082	8	8	--	--
U.S.	66,531	68,696	1,700	4,434	25,475	32,647

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 9, 1948

April 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PASTURE				PEACHES					EARLY POTATOES 1/				
: Condition April 1				: Condition April 1					: Condition April 1				
State	:Average: 1937-46: 1947 : 1948			:Average: 1945:1946:1947:1948					:Average : 1937-46 : 1947 : 1948				
	P e r c e n t				P e r c e n t						P e r c e n t		
Maine	88	90	88	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
N.H.	90	96	99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Vt.	95	93	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Mass.	92	92	97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
R.I.	85	90	99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Conn.	89	89	98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
N.Y.	84	87	88	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
N.J.	82	86	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Pa.	83	84	88	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Ohio	82	81	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Ind.	81	78	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Ill.	84	79	89	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Mich.	86	90	91	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Wis.	88	87	91	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Minn.	82	85	91	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Iowa	87	90	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Mo.	77	70	84	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
N.Dak.	71	80	84	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
S.Dak.	72	89	88	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Nebr.	71	86	84	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Kans.	76	85	84	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Del.	82	77	91	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Md.	80	76	85	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Va.	81	69	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
W.Va.	78	68	88	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
N.C.	81	76	88	78	92	88	87	70	82	83	83	83	
S.C.	69	61	75	73	90	82	85	69	74	72	59	59	
Ga.	73	64	80	71	85	78	78	76	74	68	70	70	
Fla.	74	60	79	70	75	74	56	71	77	66	70	70	
Ky.	78	66	88	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Tenn.	77	62	83	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Ala.	74	59	77	69	87	76	74	70	78	73	80	80	
Miss.	72	62	76	71	81	76	72	70	73	69	69	69	
Ark.	72	55	73	67	84	85	78	68	75	74	70	70	
La.	75	64	79	71	80	74	73	69	77	69	68	68	
Okla.	71	63	72	65	80	85	44	29	79	74	69	69	
Tex.	75	68	67	71	85	79	73	36	73	77	72	72	
Mont.	79	88	84	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Idaho	88	94	83	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Wyo.	81	86	88	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Colo.	79	87	88	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
N.Mex.	76	71	76	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Ariz.	86	85	78	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Utah	87	92	88	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Nev.	87	87	81	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Nash.	81	92	85	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Oreg.	80	92	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Calif.	81	78	58	--	--	--	--	--	90	93	91	91	
U.S.	79	79	83	71	86	81	78	67	78	77	77	77	

Includes all Irish (white) potatoes for harvest before Sept. 1 in all States listed.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORT as of April 1, 1948

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
April 9, 1948  
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS					
CROP	AND	STATE	Production 1/		Indicated
			Average : 1936-45 :	1945 : 1946 :	1947
			Thousand boxes		
ORANGES:					
California, all			46,532	44,010	53,670
Navels & Misc. 2/			18,203	17,680	19,670
Valencias			28,329	26,330	34,000
Florida, all			33,030	49,800	3/53,700
Early & Midseason			18,125	25,400	3/30,500
Valencias			14,905	24,400	23,200
Texas, all 2/			2,942	4,800	5,000
Early & Midseason			1,722	2,880	3,150
Valencias			1,220	1,920	1,850
Arizona, all 2/			697	1,210	1,200
Navels & Misc.			327	570	600
Valencias			371	640	600
Louisiana, all 2/			288	330	410
5 States 4/			83,488	100,150	113,980
Total Early & Midseason 5/			38,664	46,860	54,330
Total Valencias			44,824	53,290	59,650
TANGERINES:					
Florida			3,190	4,200	3/4,700
All oranges and tangerines:					
5 States 4/			86,678	104,350	118,680
GRAPEFRUIT:					
Florida, all			22,830	32,000	3/29,000
Seedless			8,840	14,000	3/14,000
Other			13,990	18,000	3/15,000
Texas, all			16,121	24,000	6/23,300
Arizona, all			3,031	4,100	6/ 4,100
California, all			2,611	3,350	3,120
Desert Valleys			1,115	1,220	1,220
Other			1,496	2,130	1,900
4 States 4/			44,593	63,450	59,520
LEMONS:					
California 4/			12,186	14,450	13,760
LIMES:					
Florida 4/			135	200	170
April 1 forecast of 1948 crop Florida limes					210

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Production includes the following quantities in 1946 not harvested on account of economic conditions (1,000 boxes): Oranges, Florida Early and Midseason, 900; Tangerines, Florida, 800; Grapefruit, Florida Seedless, 800; Other, 1,800. 4/ Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb., Calif. lemons, 79 lb; Florida limes, 80 lb. 5/ In Calif., and Ariz., Navels and miscellaneous. 6/ Production includes the following excessive quantities not utilized on account of economic conditions: Tex., 500,000 boxes; Ariz., 923,000 boxes (480,000 boxes unharvested and 443,000 boxes dumped).

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

## CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

## CROP REPORTING BOARD

April 9, 1948

April 1, 1948

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

## MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS

State	Milk produced per milk cow 1/			"Grain" fed per milk cow 1/ 2/		
and	April 1	Av:	April 1,	April 1,	April 1,	April 1,
Division:	1937-46	:	1947	1948	1946	1947
	P o u n d s			P o u n d s		
Me.	13.9		14.9	13.5	5.9	5.8
N.H.	15.5		17.8	16.4	5.5	5.8
Vt.	15.8		17.5	16.5	5.6	6.2
Mass.	18.3		19.0	18.4	6.4	6.8
Conn.	18.1		17.9	18.5	5.9	6.0
N.Y.	19.3		21.4	20.9	7.0	7.4
N.J.	20.7		21.1	21.2	8.1	8.6
Pa.	18.0		19.4	19.8	7.4	8.3
N. Atl.	18.28		19.55	19.15	6.8	7.4
Ohio	15.6		16.4	16.2	6.5	7.0
Ind.	14.5		15.5	15.8	5.9	6.3
Ill.	16.0		17.0	16.7	6.8	7.5
Mich.	18.4		19.8	19.4	6.5	7.1
Wis.	18.7		21.1	20.1	6.5	6.8
E.N. Cent.	17.24		18.64	18.43	6.5	6.9
Minn.	18.7		20.8	21.2	5.9	6.4
Iowa	16.1		18.6	17.4	7.5	8.5
Mo.	10.0		11.3	11.6	4.2	5.4
N. Dak.	13.9		14.7	14.9	5.0	5.3
S. Dak.	12.2		13.0	13.6	5.1	5.3
Nebr.	14.1		17.0	15.5	5.7	6.7
Kans.	15.0		16.3	15.8	5.4	5.8
W.N. Cent.	14.70		16.73	16.37	5.8	6.5
Md.	15.5		17.7	16.3	7.6	7.5
Va.	11.0		11.8	13.2	4.8	5.9
W. Va.	9.5		10.5	10.4	4.1	4.1
N. C.	11.1		11.9	12.5	5.4	5.6
S. C.	10.3		10.5	11.3	3.7	3.6
Ga.	8.6		9.1	9.4	4.1	4.3
S. Atl.	10.86		11.85	11.82	4.8	5.1
Ky.	10.5		10.9	11.2	5.6	6.2
Tenn.	9.9		10.5	11.1	4.3	4.8
Ala.	8.6		8.5	9.0	4.2	4.7
Miss.	6.9		7.5	8.0	3.3	3.2
Ark.	7.9		7.6	7.8	3.2	3.8
Okla.	10.9		11.4	10.8	3.9	4.8
Tex.	8.8		8.5	8.7	3.1	3.5
S. Cent.	9.31		9.54	9.75	3.7	4.2
Mont.	14.2		15.6	15.7	4.0	4.2
Idaho	17.4		19.5	20.3	4.2	4.2
Wyo.	13.6		16.5	16.7	3.9	4.3
Colo.	15.1		16.9	16.5	4.7	5.1
Utah	17.0		18.8	20.0	4.1	4.1
Wash.	17.8		18.5	19.2	5.8	5.7
Oreg.	16.4		17.7	17.4	4.4	4.8
Calif.	19.9		21.5	21.1	4.2	4.3
West	16.89		18.97	18.77	4.5	4.5
U.S.	14.61		15.97	15.84	5.48	5.99

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U. S., crop reporters only.

Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and concentrates.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORT as of CROP REPORTING BOARD Washington, D. C.,

MARCH EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during March		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced			
	1947	1948	1947	1948	During March		Jan.-Mar. incl.	
	Thousands		Number		1947	1948	1947	1948
Me.	1,920	1,952	1,885	1,786	36	35	102	103
N.H.	1,394	1,940	1,817	1,761	34	34	102	99
Vt.	806	808	1,990	1,903	16	15	45	44
Mass.	4,236	4,180	1,978	1,944	84	81	239	230
R.I.	477	446	1,928	1,913	9	9	25	24
Conn.	2,722	2,620	1,804	1,823	49	48	142	140
N.Y.	12,416	12,594	1,730	1,686	215	212	610	619
N.J.	8,220	8,108	1,773	1,810	146	147	394	375
Pa.	18,034	19,240	1,711	1,730	309	333	851	858
N. Atl.	50,225	51,888	1,770	1,761	898	914	2,510	2,492
Ohio	16,316	15,867	1,624	1,761	265	279	687	718
Ind.	13,620	13,354	1,717	1,832	234	245	583	607
Ill.	19,164	17,796	1,606	1,686	308	300	754	742
Mich.	10,306	9,858	1,593	1,646	164	162	432	432
Wis.	15,611	15,210	1,587	1,593	248	242	673	661
E.N. Cent.	75,017	72,085	1,625	1,704	1,219	1,228	3,129	3,160
Minn.	24,966	24,758	1,655	1,649	413	408	1,156	1,117
Iowa	29,256	28,960	1,637	1,690	479	489	1,238	1,258
Mo.	19,253	18,844	1,717	1,730	331	326	780	751
N. Dak.	4,273	4,078	1,383	1,345	59	55	145	136
S. Dak.	8,035	8,222	1,593	1,541	128	127	316	296
Nebr.	12,878	12,232	1,742	1,742	224	213	569	529
Kans.	13,718	13,066	1,860	1,779	255	232	633	556
W. W. Cent.	112,379	110,160	1,681	1,679	1,889	1,850	4,837	4,643
Del.	836	842	1,643	1,779	14	15	36	37
Md.	3,277	3,241	1,628	1,717	53	56	136	134
Va.	8,334	7,564	1,655	1,764	138	133	344	318
W. Va.	3,220	3,120	1,569	1,680	51	52	124	119
N.C.	8,330	7,323	1,472	1,559	123	114	274	241
S.C.	3,216	3,038	1,318	1,308	42	40	89	81
Ga.	5,744	5,539	1,243	1,342	71	74	162	157
Fla.	1,705	1,826	1,590	1,587	27	29	65	66
S. Atl.	34,662	32,493	1,497	1,579	519	513	1,230	1,153
Ky.	9,357	8,902	1,547	1,637	145	146	338	319
Tenn.	8,626	8,320	1,420	1,581	122	132	279	265
Ala.	5,774	5,314	1,358	1,414	78	75	167	150
Miss.	5,378	5,038	1,240	1,203	67	61	136	117
Ark.	5,560	5,435	1,401	1,321	78	72	153	134
La.	3,058	2,890	1,265	1,302	39	38	77	72
Okla.	9,030	8,650	1,745	1,668	158	144	378	348
Tex.	22,700	21,557	1,643	1,581	373	341	821	753
S. Cent.	69,483	66,106	1,526	1,526	1,066	1,009	2,349	2,158
Mont.	1,556	1,528	1,547	1,544	24	24	61	61
Idaho	1,948	1,834	1,801	1,693	35	31	86	81
Wyo.	685	631	1,674	1,680	11	11	27	27
Colo.	2,760	2,747	1,621	1,730	45	48	110	118
N. Mex.	936	934	1,621	1,541	15	14	37	33
Ariz.	536	571	1,786	1,699	10	10	24	25
Utah	2,666	2,705	1,686	1,720	45	47	116	120
Nev.	258	267	1,720	1,705	4	5	10	12
Wash.	4,175	3,970	1,795	1,767	75	70	204	201
Oreg.	2,993	2,638	1,817	1,798	54	47	136	134
Calif.	14,176	15,368	1,792	1,773	254	272	655	736
West.	32,689	33,193	1,750	1,744	572	579	1,466	1,548
U.S.	374,955	365,925	1,642	1,665	6,157	6,093	15,521	15,154

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